NEW BRITISH FORCE

Troops to Aid in Evacuation

Only, it Is Explained.

ist those sent in June, according

ture toward Russia does not involve any

bilities south of Archangel. The measures are intended only to insure evacua

erable reserve, for the same statements

were made prior to the departure of the June relief.

posing the committee are Representa-tives Johnson, South Dakota; Bland, In-

tion with the minimum of loss. To-day's statement, however, is being eccived in some quarters with consid

uestion of the extension of British lia

TO NORTH RUSSIA

UNIVERSAL TRAINING BILLS INTRODUCED

Kahn and Chamberlain Offer Measures Modelled on Swiss System.

Youths 18 and 20 Liable and World War Veterans Are Made Reserves.

Special Desputch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, July 31 .- Definite steps to include universal military training in the nation's after the war military pro

Senator Chamberlain (Ore.), Demo ratic Chairman of the Senate Military Mairs Committee in the last Congress nd Representative Kahn (Cal.), chaircan of the corresponding committee in House, introduced to-day sweeping

Under the bills, which were prepared ainly by the National Training Camps Association, all youths must take six menths' training at any time during their eighteenth, nineteenth and twentisth years, with the exception of those who have served six months during the present war or are physically or morally unit. Vocational training is also proded for the uneducated. This training may be elt

This training may be either in the mili-tary or naval branch of the service, and the young men will be inducted into the

The hills also create reserves of the These would be comen who have served during war, and they will be so classed for years after their discharge, provid-they have not before that time thed the age of 30, in addition to all men given universal military train. ng for a period of ten years after its

completion.

The President not only receives power immediately to call out all the reserve forces in case of an emergency, but also may call to service all other persons between 18 and 45 without further author-

Plans of proponents of the programme re to incorporate it in the general peace me reorganization of the army, which be effected after the House retruns

in September from its recess.
"I expect to hold extensive hearings on the bill in September," Chairman Kahn said to-day, "and it is planned to push it through Congress during the fall. I believe the majority of the House committee favor such a plan, and the lessons of the great war, particularly the success of the draft, show that a pro-gramme of military training should be continued. The plan is modelled on the

continued. The plan is modelled on the Australian and Swiss systems.

"Whether we have the League of Nations or not the United States should have sufficient force of trained men to meet any emergency, and I do not believe there will be any repetition of German militarism under the plan in this country. The great physical value to the manhood of the country from six menths stiff training should alone cause the adoption of the system."

The main details of the bill follow:
All young men liable to military train-

The main details of the bill follow:
All young men liable to military training will be registered at times set by
the President, in much the same manner
as under the selective service act, with
the provision that except in a national
emergency not more than one registration shall be held in each calendar year.

Provision is made for the establishment of lossed registration boards, disrict boards and a national board of trict boards and a national board of appeals to determine those liable for

National military administrators are authorized for each State or territory at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

States, excluding residents of Alaska mutined at Karalti, in northwestern and the insular possessions, and all Croatia. Under the leadership of serment persons who have declared their geants and corporals the soldiers broke intention to become citizens, other than into army stores, possessed thereally those excepted by this act, shall upon the age of 18 or within two years thereafter be subject to military or naval service for training purposes, and shall

anail receive pay at the rate of \$5 a month, healdes transportation, clothing, laundry, shelter, subsistence and necessary medical or dental attention.
Classes of persons exempt from training service follow:
Those exempt from military or naval service by treaties.
Citizens of any country with which the Urited States is at war or any ally of such country.

such country. Persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for sup-port, which renders their exemption ad-visable, as may be prescribed by regula-

Persons who have served six months in the military or naval service, includ-ing, however, only such kinds of prior

service as may be prescribed by regu-Persons morally, mentally or physi-ally incapable of profiting by such

In case voluntary enlistments shall be insufficient to maintain the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, the men under training may be required to serve for an additional year. Those selected that shall be apportioned from the States by

sufficiently educated in the English language to be able to profit by the training may be required to receive preparatory

All aliens who secure exemption from the training shall be forever barred from citizenship. Allens between 18 and 26 shall be eligible to training, and upon the completion of the six months period shall at their election be made citizens

Fines of \$1,000 to \$10,000.

The bill carries a fine of not more than \$10,000 for failure to appear for training after physical examination, nor less than \$1,000.

Members of the reserve during their first five years of service therein shall be subject to active military service for additional training for not exceeding.

onal training for not exceeding three weeks in any one year and not ex-ceeding nins weeks in all. War veterans are not subject to this additional trainexcept with their consent.

he provided that the United States be divided into four army areas not less than twelve corps areas, corps area to contain at least one ing division and one or more reserve one. The reserve shall be organized to these than four armies one for into not less than four armies, one for each army area, and into such reserve units of coast artillery as may be pre ed by regulation. Each corps shall

White Rock BAKHMETEFF SAYS NEW RUSSIA IS BORN will make your stock of SERVICE OF SIX MONTHS LIQUOTS last longer all the more palatable

sions. Each member of the reserve shall be assigned to and service in an organization of the reserve established for the locality in which he lives.

In organizing the reserve, the names, numbers and other designations of the organizations that served in the world war shall be preserved as far as practicable.

Under regulations to be prescribe any man who served in the army during the war either as an officer or enlisted man, and any man who has completed the training period or is qualified for a technical branch, may be commissioned a reserve officer. Such commissions be provisional or for a specified pe not exceeding five years.

Provisions for service in the reserv of the navy are similar to those of the service members of the army and navy reserves shall receive the pay and allow-ances of their corresponding grades in the regular establishments.

Reserve Officers Train 3 Weeks.

Reserve officers of the army, navy and marine corps shall be subject to call for active service for training for a peried of not exceeding three weeks in any one year, and with their consent may be called into active service at any time and for any period for further training, or to not as instructors or perform other

duty.

The National Guard, active militia and naval militia of the States may be called forth by the President only to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, and shall not be required to serve outside the territorial limits of the United States, or for more than three months in any one year.

in any one year.

Whenever the President declares that a national emergency exists the members of the reserves of the 'army and navy shall be subject to call for immediate military or naval service during the period of emergency. All other male period of emergency. All other male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive shall be subject to call for im-

mediate military or naval service, as may be provided by regulation. Provision is made for the order by classes in which inductions shall be dependency and occupations

TWO REGIMENTS OF JUGO-SLAVS MUTINY Austrians Join Malcontents,

Who Are Quelled Soon. pectal Cable Despatch to THE SUN from th

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BRIGADE, July 31.—The Jugo-Slav regiment stationed at Marburg, Carniola, mutinied July 22 and was joined by Austrian soldiers and civilians. The mutiny was quelied after two hours fighting, in which the mutineers lost six men killed and the joyal troops three. The alleged cause of the mutiny The alleged cause of the mutiny insufficient rations and inadequate

into army stores, possessed themselves of rifles and mitrailleuses and occupied the post office and Liberty square, where they placed the machine guns. This second mutiny lasted twelve hours. be inducted into the army or navy and serve for a training period of six months troops quell it by firing from the winds such further time as may be necessary for enrollment, mobilization and officers participated in the revolt,

Proofs are available that these dis-orders were instigated from abroad. Both the malcontents and loyal troops demobilization."

When special exemption is allowed because of circumstances to be determined on by the various boards, the training shall begin before the person becomes 26 years of age.

Each man during the training period shall receive pay at the rate of \$5 a mouth, besides transportation, clother.

BRITISH PENSION RATE RAISED

Minimum of \$9 a Week for Me Who Are Totally Disabled. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from th London Times Service.

London, July 31.—The British Gov-ernment has decided to increase pen-sions. The new flat rate of weekly pensions for a totally disabled man would

be as follows:
Single man, \$9, which represents a rise of \$1.59; married man without child, \$11, rise of \$4; married man with one child, \$12; rise of \$4; married man with two children, \$14.25, rise of \$4; married man with three children, \$15.50, a rise of \$4, with \$1.50 for each additional child.

McCreery's

English Clothes

PRIVATELY TAILORED IN NEW YORK FOR MESSRS. IAMES McCREERY & CO.



\$3350 UP

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue & 35th Street

Is Steadily Regaining it From Anarchy.

GAINING ON ALL SIDES HE KISSES MANY BABIES

Reconstruction on Firm Lines Says He Will Advise That Predicted as Result of His Recognition

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, July 31.—Predicting the success of the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia as a result of the great unifying effort now being exerted by the various factions supporting Admiral Kolchak's Government, Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador, to day save out a Russian Ambassador, to day gave out a distinctly hopeful view of the situation. The Ambassador has just returned from Paris, where he remained for nearly

eight months.
"It is with confidence and satisfaction "It is with confidence and satisfaction that I look back on the general progress of events in Russia during the last seven months," said M. Bakhmeteff. "Momentous processes, as those which are taking place in Russia must be judged as a whole and the results when compared spaced in rather lengthy periods. Take, for instance, Russia as it was a year ago with practically the whole of the country under the sway of anarchy and with only feeble attempts of liberative movements perceptive. Compare this situation with the present and you will realize the change and where we stand.

"Referring especially to the last few months the most important fact is that of establishing complete unity of national action is a surprised.

of establishing complete unity of na-tional action in Russia. Since last De-cember all the regional anti-Bolahevik formations have recognized the Govern-ment of Admiral Kolchak as the Russian Government and have pledged loyalty. The armies which are fighting in Siberia, in the south, in the north and around the Baltic are but parts of one huge military body gaining in or ganization and unity of command. "The process of healing and reconsti

tution has revealed itself clearly. national movement has found its own and found its leader. The outcome is certain—a country liberated from an-archy and national life reconstituted on firm foundations of law and self-govern-

and uncertainty. The Powers openly have proclaimed that reconstitution of Russia is bound to the success of the national movement. Admiral Kolchak has been acknowledged as the leader of national Russia, and the Powers have pledged their support and aid to his

"The paths thus have been definitely settled. The future entirely depends upon expeditious and energetic realizaion of the decisions as an "A united and liberal Russia is not only the hope of the nation itself, but is as well the promise of attainment and realization of the great aims for which this war has been fought. It is an indispensable condition to the establish ment of stable peace throughout the world and to the elimination of an in-definite period of contest and desola-

OMSK REPORTS BIG **INCREASE IN SAVINGS**

Deposits Under Kolchak Regime Growing Fast.

made by the Ministry of Finance to- ities when demobilized.

563,000,000 rubles to cover the expenses tion of the treaty by the United States of supplying the army.

Figures made public by the Ministry

Gen. Pershing spoke feelingly of his

139,000,000 rubles. During the same land.

periods Siberian exports amounted respectively to 3,800,000 rubles, 5,300,000 his r rubles, 17,200,000 rubles and 10,800,000 n

Significant progress is reported to have been made in the repair of the railroads and also in the reconstruction

AUSTRALIA STILL TO TRAIN.

London, July 31.—Australia will adhere to her old system of universal military training, Lieut-Gen. Sir John Monash, commander of the Australian Expeditionary Forces, said to-day. The course of training, he added, must con-form to that of the British home army in order to carry out the plan of making

PERSHING TO-MAKE

Ambassador Believes Kolchak Reviews Composite Battalion and Receives Warm Greet-

American Dead Remain

Panis, July 31 .- Prior to his departur to-night for Coblens, where to-morrov he is to begin his "valedictory" tour of German occupied territory, first visiting the American troops and then the French and British zones, Gen. Pershing this and British zones, Gen. Pershing this afternoon received the American newspaper correspondents in his Paris home.

Gen. Pershing talked on various subjects—the American dead buried in France, against the removal of which he said he would advise; the preparations that are being made for the American troops to leate France, and concerning the release of the 48,000 German prisoners held by the American Army.

American composite battains, resepted the American Expeditionary Force in Paris in the Bastile Day parade and in London at the Victory Day celebration. The review, which probably will prove the last official American military ceremony in France, took place on the famous parade ground in the Bols de Vincennes. Large crowds viewed the tions and accorded the troops a

early reception. Gen. Pershing's trip to-morrow, which Gen. Pershing's trip to-morrow, whill will be made by automobile, will carry him over the entire western battle front from Belfort, near the Swiss border, to Nieuport, on the Belgian coast.

In declaring that he did not favor the removal of the American dead burled in France, Gen. Pershing said he was arranging for a conference with a view to making

led in France, Gen. Pershing said ne was arranging for a conference with American artists with a view to making plans for the beautification of perma-nent cemeteries and the erection of ments to the American soldiers monuments to the American soldiers. The commander-in-chief spoke with some emphasis, saying he feit that as the men had fought and died in France they should lie in France. He said he believed the French felt the same as he did, and that the prescence of the American dead in their soil would aiways be a reminder of how the two nations had fought together. He added that each year there would be official representation at Memorial Day celebrapresentation at Memorial Day celebra

Gen, Pershing said the task of as sembling the American dead in national cemeteries was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, notwithstanding the great

Regime Growing Fast.

OMSK, July 17.—Deposits in the State bank multiplied twelvefold in the period from January 1 to June 1, 1919, while from January 1 to June 1, 1919, while on duty with the Hoover Commission, deposits in private commercial banks engaged in relief work. Most of these doubled, according to an announcement officers would remain in civilian capac-

It was his opinion, Gen. Pershing de

Crowds Surround General.

in order to carry out the plan of making all units of British overseas forces interchangeable.

About 30,000 Australian troops are awaiting transportation home military.

High C. Wallace, the American Am

awaiting transportation home, military bassador, stood at Gen. Pershing's right

RSHING TO-MAKE

LAST RHINE TOUR

LAST RHINE TOUR

I Composite Battalion

I Receives Warm Greeting From Crowd.

Last Rhine Tour

days and shook hands with every one who managed to get near him. Finally when he entered his ca. It was to rousing cheers for the United States

to rousing cheers for the United States and himself.

Gen. Pershing expects to depart for the United States early in September. ing From Crowd. .

in France.

By the Associated Press. London, July 31.—It was officially an nounced to-day that the British War Office intends to despatch immediately a considerable naval force to norther Russia to aid in withdrawing the troop regular army units are being prepare for shipment to Russia in the event they are required to extricate the expedition-ary force.

Col. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons Tuesday night that there would be some such development as this, notwithstanding the fact that fresh troops were sent to Archangel last June to assist in withdrawing the British there. Now it is necessary to send new forces to assist these send in June according to

After his reception of the correspond-ents Gen. Pershing reviewed the famous American composite battalion, which rep-

Permanent Care Assured.

The permanency of the American serted. A general scheme for their beautification, deviced by an artists' commission, would be submitted to the War Department and probably a special ion would be created to take the upkeep of monuments.

With regard to preparations for leaving France, Gen. Pershing said the service of supply was rapidly cleaning up everywhere, and could be ready on ten

of supplying the army.

Figures made public by the Ministry

of Finance show that during January

Siberian imports aggregated 97,200,000 rubles. In February 99,200,000 rubles, the Paris and London parades and likein March 128,000,000 rubles and in April

wise of his personal reception in Eng-

The General talked on the terrace of his residence, overlooking one of the most beautiful gardens in Paris, where afterward he was photographed with the group of newspaper men, many of whom formerly were accredited correspondents with the American Expeditionary Force. To these men Gen. Pershing recalled hi conferences with them during the great actions on the Marne, St. Mihlel and Argonne sectors.

For the review this afternoon in the For the review this afternoon in the Bois de Vincennes great crowds had gathered, although no official notice that the review would be held had been pub-lished. The spectators cheered the splen-did battalion of picked men as it swung



\$28 and \$38

... with just a little more style tailored into them than you're accustomed to seeing. And as for being cool-they're almost (but not quite!) as airy as a stock salesman.

Saks & Company BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

DANGER LURKS IN RHINE OCCUPATION

farshal Foch and Army Not Fully Won to Civilian Control of Region.

POSSIBILITY OF A CLASH

Commissioner Noyes Expected to Keep America Informed on Delicate Situation.

BY HERBERT BAILEY. Cable Despatch to THE SUN from London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved LONDON, July 31 .- The French news apers, living under the fear of a future attack upon France by Germany, are and farseeing man, and in Mr. Nove praising enthusiaetically the work of and Sir Harold Stuart the Americans an Premier Clemenceau in securing Anglo-tives. But if the peoples of British have very capable representa-tives. But if the peoples of Britain and American guarantees for France. They America wish to give their represents have not the slightest doubt in their

across the frontiers across the frontiers.

They are right of course. America and Britain would honor their obligations; but at the same time the peoples of America and Britain, to whom the debt of honor would fall, should insist that they know more of the relations between France and Germany in the occupied areas of the Rhine, where the seeds of future discord or cordiality and the foundations of future war and peace dent Wilson, that we owe civilian condens the foundation of the condens of the condens of the condens of the condens of the course of the foundations of future war and peace | dent Wilson, that we owe civillan co-

Into expenditures abroad, will aril for Europe August 7 on the transport Mount Vernon, it was announced to-day. Comtary power becomes subservient to them and their powers under the treaty of peace are such that at any moment they can declare martial law.

But they carry responsibility. Upon their wisdom and their honesty of purpose and their diplomatic skill depends not only the safety of France but the peace of western Europe. The Germans are determined to seize the first opportunity to hit back at France, I am convinced, and a sane and farseeing policy, if followed by French statesmen, would be to see that they are given no opportunity to present a reason for attacking France.

Unfortunately, many intrinses have

Unfortunately, many intrigues have token place on the Rhine since the occutoken place on the Rhine since the occupation which are not in any way in accord with this policy. Irresponsible
Generals have been permitted to urge
their pet schemes without any reference
to the main lines of policy of the Ailles.
Gen. Mangin at Mayence and Gen. Gerrard in the Palatinate both have handied a situation that was and still is
most delicate, it is asserted, with little
political wisdom and certainly less success. The first attempt to form a Rhenish republic with such men as Dr. Dortin at the head was a deplorable affair,
because neither the man nor the popular
support was forthcoming and the time
was far from opportune.

But while some lessons have been

But while some lessons have been learned, the sense of irresponsibility is not entirely eliminated. Fortunately for France and her Allies, M. Tirard, who was Governor of Morocco, is a clever American guarantees for France. They have not the slightest doubt in their minds that America and Britain would rush to their aid should the German menace once more throw its shadow tull and a complete account of their work from time to their representatives all the power they need to deal with a peculiar situation, fraught with peril for future France-German relations, they must demand from them a full and a complete account of their work from time to time.

the foundations of future war and peace will be laid.

The moment the treaty of peace is ratified the Rhenish Commission, composed of M. Tirard, on behalf of the French, who acts as Chairman; P. B. Noyes, who represents America, and Sir Harold Stuart, Great Britain, together with a Belgian Commissioner will take over control of the Rhine with all the powers of kings and all the privileges of ambassadors. The millist with the wilson, that we owe civilian control on the Rhine. It will be recalled that in the original draft of the conditions for control of the occupied areas. The burden of occupation. The terms under which this military power was to operate did not commend itself to Mesers, Noyes or Stuart. It was a pet scheme of Marshal Foch. Mr. Noyes thereupon conferred with Sir Harold, who having spent thirty-five years as Administraprivileges of ambassadors. The mili- spent thirty-five years as Administr. tor of India, appreciates the essentia difference between military and civilian important as that of the Rhine. They

agreed upon a compromise between the rival powers, but Mr. Noyes quickly realized that such a compromise possessed all the disadvantages and not a single one of the advantages of an easy way out of a difficult problem.

The American and British commis-sioners then called another conference and finally agreed that they must have civilian control. Mr. Noyes drew up the points of civilian control on half a sheet points of civilian control on half a sheet of note paper and presented them to President Wilson. Mr. Wilson agreed unreservedly. At that moment the relations between Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau were not as cordial as they might have been in consequence of an interview given by Marshal Foch in which he attacked Premier Lloyd George. The French Premier raised no protest when President Wilson suggested that civilian control be drafted into the treaty. treaty.

Then came the tussie. Marining was up in arms, but with Lord Robert Cecil, in cooperation with Messra Noyes and Stuart and backed by the Big Four, three days argument, in which after a three days argument, in which Foch and Noyes sat opposite at a table viewing one another with all the dis-trust of rival lovers civilian control was mbodled in the treaty.

It is said that on the third day Lord Robert Cecil turned to Marshal Foch, who had been arguing that civilian con-trol was impossible, and remarked:

"My dear Marshal, really the question is not whether we should have civilian control or military control. That has been settled up above. What we have to do is to take our orders and draft the plans for civilian control."

With that the argument ended. ever since Marshal Foch has been seek-ing to regain the ground lost. Here hes the future danger. That is why the American people must insist upon the accountability of their representative for all that happens on the Rhine.

SWISS STRIKE AT REDS.

Leaders Liable to Arrest. BERN, July 31 .- The Swiss Anti-Roll

hevik Committee to-day presented the covernment with an initiative petition ontaining 114,000 signatures, demanding the passage of a law making Bol hevik propagandists liable to arrest and a severe penalties. This initiative measure will be subnitted to the vote of the people

French-German Post Reopens.

Paris, July 31 .- Postal communica tion between France and all parts of Germany was reopened to-day.

Today Telephone Properties Are Returned

After a year of Federal Control, the telephone property, which makes up the Bell Telephone System, is today returned to its owners by the United States Government.

properly maintained, it is all former records. not the same property which the Government took over on August 1, 1918. It is not as adequate that it is not, is in no way the fault of Federal control which was eminently fair. It is due to causes for which neither the Government nor the companies are to blame.

that even the work of providing telephone facilities for the Government was retarded and no part of them could be spared for commercial telephone pur-

No less vital was the Government need for those skilled to create, maintain and operate the vast intercommunication system necessary in modern warfare and in the conduct of the vastly increased Government services.

Thousands of telephone men were already at the battlefront. Thousands more were under arms, and still telephone experts and skilled operators went into the service of the Government and contributory industries by the tens of thousands.

The reserves of plant and equipment were drawn upon until they were entirely used up, and the experienced staff was gradually depleted. . To find others to take the places of those who had gone was difficult, to train them takes time.

HILE the property has been demands for telephone service passed

To replace the exhausted reserves which had been carried for just such purposes for its job or as well manned as it was; and to replace the skilled forces to meet this unprecedented emergency, there began a rush for construction, for readjustment, for high pressure repairs, for feverish extensions. All these must be continued with increasing effort.

A year ago today we were at war. Labor The return of the property comes in the and materials needed for both telephone very midst of this race between an overoperation and construction were turned powering demand, and an upbuilding of to military uses. Some materials were a system whose growth was held back so vital to the carrying on of the war and whose forces were scattered by the vital needs of war.

> Much progress has been made in the upbuilding of this system, but far more is still required to meet the swift growth of business; and also to give "first aid" to every other business and every other service struggling against an unprecedented demand.

> The prosperity which creates this emergency in service creates also a scarcity of those desiring employment in the

> Under such conditions telephone service generally has not been and could not be up to the pre-war standard. It is beyond human power to immediately overcome the handicap which the situation

There are no people in any public or private endeavor who are working more tirelessly or strenuously for the common good than those of the telephone companies. Service has always been given. More of it must be given and it must be During the year came victory and the improved. That improvement in some armistice; and instantly the business cases will take months. Eventually servworld sprang into intense activity. The ice must win the race with demand.



NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.